AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend page 13, lines 5 – 24 as follows:

The position of the lower end of baffle tube 100 and the related position of opening 98 assures ~~assure~~ that enough air volume at ambient pressure exists in chamber 66 to prevent liquid entering monitor tube 93 when the system is fully pressurized at operating flows. Because cross contamination deaths have occurred when blood from one patient broke through a transducer filter and contacted viruses from a previous patent using the same machine, this invention has great power to save lives. Given the air volume of various machines on the market, the air volume at ambient above tube end 100 within chamber 66 is preferably at least 4cc to attain this safety advantage.

As ~~In another embodiment of this invention~~ shown in Fig. 3, top wall 96 of bubble trap chamber 66 defines an axially depressed portion 104 which, in turn, defines the needle pierceable, resealable injection site 90. Thus, a conventional injection needle of at least about ½ inch needle length can be placed through injection site 90 to penetrate the injection site and to communicate with liquid level 101 within chamber 66. As previously described, this permits continuous contact with the blood supply in chamber 66, so that EPO, for example, may be administered within pump-flushing, where blood is drawn into the needle and reintroduced back in to the chamber to rinse virtually all EPO from the interior of the needle and syringe, thus assuring essentially a 100 percent administration of the valuable drug. Air volume in chamber 66 typically of at least 4cc, in combination with the invention of depressed portion 104 for the position of injection site 90, can provide the combined benefits of sufficient chamber volume for anti-transducer protector wet-out, and use of ½ inch needles are described above.